Property-1931

$5,000 FOR H.U. IN WILL OF LATE GEORGE W. COOK

Afro-American
9-5-31
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.—Howard University was remembered in the will of the late Dean George W. Cook, who stipulated that the university with which he was connected for 58 years, should receive $5,000 from his estate.

Bequests were made to relatives, but the main portion of his estate goes into a truht fund and the income is to be paid monthly or quarterly to his wife, Mrs. Coralie F. Cook. At her death, the income is to go to his son, George, Jr. Subsequently, the estate is to be divided among the last-named's heirs-at-law.

Executors of the estate (without bond) are Mrs. Cook and the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

No estimate of the total of the estate is available.

Charles M. Ireland, white, an attorney, drew the will on September 22, 1930. It was filed August 28, 1931.

Bequests

Howard University, $5,000; George W. Cook, Jr., $2,000; Florence Cook, a niece, $1,000; George W. Cook, a nephew, $500; Paul Clifford. $400, in trust for his son and daughter; Rose Clifford, niece, $200; Paul Clifford, nephew, $200; Helen Jackson, relative, $400, in trust for her son and daughter; Rose Jackson, $200; Clifford Jackson, nephew, $200; property at 341 Bryant Street, in fee simple, to Coralie Cook, wife.

Witnesses: Naomi E. Cooper, Alberta Davidson and M. Elizabeth Owings.

GEORGE W. COOK LEAVES $5,000 TO HOWARD U.

Washington Post

Dean, Who Spent Most Of His Life At Howard, Remembers Alma Mater In Will

9-4-31

Dean George W. Cook, who died Thursday two weeks ago, remembered in his will the school with which he had been connected for fifty-eight years. Howard University is to receive $5,000 under the will of the veteran educator filed for probate last Friday. His wife, Mrs. Coralie F. Cook, was bequeathed the homestead at Fourth and Bryant Streets N. W., and provided for in a trust fund from which she will receive periodical income. At the death of Mrs. Cook the income is to go to the son, George W. Cook, Jr.

Besides the $5,000 for Howard University the other bequests were as follows:

Howard University, $5,000; George W. Cook, Jr., $2,000; Florence Cook, a niece, $1,000; George W. Cook, a nephew, $500; Paul Clifford, $400, in trust for his son and daughter; Rose Clifford, niece, $200; Paul Clifford, nephew, $200; Helen Jackson, relative, $400, in trust for her son and daughter; Rose Jackson, $200; Clifford Jackson, nephew, $200; property at 341 Bryant Street, in fee simple to Coralie Cook, wife.

DEAN COOK'S ESTATE VALUED AT $117,000

10-2-31
Washington D.C.

Personal Estate $86,714 And Realty Valued At $30,558

The will of the late Dean Geo. William Cook was admitted to probate by Justice Jesse C. Adkins in Probate Court last Wednesday and letters of administration were issued to his widow, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, and the Washington Loan & Trust Company, executors of his estate.

According to the petition for probate of the will Dean Cook left an estate valued at more than $117,000, the bulk of which goes to his widow.

Real Estate

His estate consists of both real and personal property. The real property included 341 Bryant street, northwest, assessed value, $13,438; 1820 Kendall street, Ivy City, assessed value, $876; 1020 W street, northwest, assessed value, $2,540; 136 V street, northwest, assessed value, $5,004; a house and lot in Asbury Park, N. J., assessed value, $8,700, and two lots at Eagle Harbor, Md., of unknown value; total, $30,558.

$86,714 Personal

His personal property totaling $86,714.01 is as follows: Checking account, the Washington Loan & Trust Company $2,140.74; Prudential Bank, $700.61; bonds, estimated value, $1,650; stocks, estimated value, $4,432.36; real estate notes, face value, $67,920.86; unsecured notes, face value, $7,471.69; jewelry, estimated value, $25;

(Continued on page two)

automobile, estimated value, $200; checks payable to him, face value, $172.75.

His debts will not exceed $3,000, declared the executors of his estate.

Legacies

Dean Cook willed $2,000 to his son, George William Cook, jr., of London, England; $1,000 to his niece, Florence Cook; $500 to his nephew, George William Cook; $5,000 to Howard University, and the property at 341 Bryant street to his widow.

He created two trust funds of $400 each. Paul Clifford, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is given one trust fund of $400, of which $200 is to be held in trust for his niece, Rose Clifford, and $200 for his nephew, Paul Clifford. The other fund of $400 is given to Helen C. Jackson, of which $200 is to be held in trust for her daughter, Lucy Jackson, and $200 for her son, Clifford Jackson. The trustees are authorized to invest these funds and when the beneficiaries reach the age of 21 years to transfer the principal and the accumulated income to them.

The remainder of his estate is to be held in trust by the Washington Loan & Trust Company. The net income is to be paid to his widow in monthly or quarterly instalments during her lifetime and upon her death to his son, and upon the death of his son the estate is to be distributed among his heirs at law.

Dean Cook died August 22, 1931.

Dean Cook Leaves Estate of $117,000

Amsterdam News

Bulk Goes to His Widow; Debts May Not Exceed $3,000

9-30-31

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The will of the late Dean George William Cook was admitted to probate by Justice Jesse C. Adkins in Probate Court last Wednesday and letters of administration were issued to his widow, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook and the Washington Loan & Trust Company, executors of his estate.

According to the petition for probate of the will, Dean Cook left an estate valued at more than $117,000, the bulk of which goes to his widow.

His debts will not exceed $3,000, declared the executors of his estate.

Dean Cook willed $2,000 to his son George William Cook, Jr., of London England; $1,000 to his niece, Florence Cook; $500 to his nephew, George William Cook; $5,000 to Howard University, and the property at 341 Bryant street to his widow.

Paul Clifford of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is given a trust fund of $400, of which $200 is to be held in trust for his niece, Rose Clifford, and $200 for his nephew, Paul Clifford. Another fund of $400 is given to Helen C. Jackson, of which $200 is to be held in trust for her daughter, Lucy Jackson, and $200 for her son, Clifford Jackson.

Dean Cook died August 20.

MAIN PORTION OF ESTATE IS REAL ESTATE NOTES

Afro-American
10-3-31

Personal Estate, $86,714 and Realty Valued at $30,558.

Baltimore, Md.

2 HOMES INCLUDED

One in D.C. and Other in Asbury Park.

WASHINGTON—The will of the late Dean George William Cook was admitted to probate by Justice Jesse C. Adkins in Probate Court last Wednesday and letters of administration were issued to his widow, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, and the Washington Loan and Trust Company, executors of his estate.

According to the petition for probate of the will, Dean Cook left an estate valued at more than $117,000, the bulk of which goes to his widow.

His estate consists of both real and personal property. The real property included 341 Bryant Street northwest, assessed value, $13,438; 1820 Kendall Street, Ivy City, assesed value, $876; 1020 W Street northwest, assessed value, $2,540; 136 V Street northwest, assessed value, $5,004; a house and lot in Asbury Park, N.J., assessed value, $8,700, and two lots at Eagle Harbor, Md., of unknown value; total, $30,558.

His personal property totaling $86,714.01 is as follows: checking account, the Washington Loan and Trust Company, $2,140.74; Prudential Bank, $700.61; bonds, estimated value, $4,432.36; real estate notes, face value, $67,920.86; unsecured notes, face value, $7,471.69; jewelry, estimated value, $25; automobile, estimated value, $200; checks payable to him, face value, $172.75.

His debts will not exceed $3,000, declared the executors of his estate.

$2,000 to Son

Dean Cook willed $2,000 to his son, George William Cook, Jr., of London, England; $1,000 to his niece, Florence Cook; $500 to his nephew, George William Cook; $5,000 to Howard University, and the property at 341 Bryant Street to his widow.

Two Trust Funds

He created two trust funds of $400 each. Paul Clifford, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is given one trust of $400, of which $200 is to be held in trust for his niece, Rose Clifford. The other fund of $400 is given Clifford. The other fund of $400 is given to Helen C. Jackson, of which $200 is to be held in trust for her daughter, Lucy Jackson, and $200 for her son, Clifford Jackson. The trustees are authorized to invest these funds and when the beneficiaries reach the age of 21 years to transfer the principal and the accumulated income to them.

Income to Widow

The remainder of his estate is to be held in trust by the Washington Loan and Trust Company. The net income is to be paid to his widow in monthly or quarterly installments during her lifetime and upon her death to his son, and upon the death of his son the estate is to be distributed among his heirs at law.

Dean Cook died August 20.

Dean Cook Left Over $100,000

Courier

Will Discloses Fact That Deceased Howard Dean Left Most of His Estate To His Wife.

10-3-31

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—The will of the late Dean George William Cook was admitted to probate by Justice Jesse C. Adkins in Probate Court last Wednesday and letters of administration were issued to his widow, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, and the Washington Loan & Trust

Company, executors of his estate.

According to the petition for probate of the will, Dean Cook left an estate valued at more than $117,000, the bulk of which goes to his widow.

His estate consists of both real and personal property. The real property included 341 Bryant street, northwest, assessed value, $13,438; 1820 Kendall street, Ivy City, assessed value, $876; 1020 W street, northwest, assessed value $2,540; 136 V street, northwest, assessed value, $5,001; a house and lot in Asbury Park, N. J., assessed value, $8,790, and two lots at Eagle Harbor, Md., of unknown value; total, $30,558.

His personal property totaling $86,714.01 is as follows: checking account, the Washington Loan & Trust Company, $2,140.74; Prudential Bank, $700.61; bonds, estimated value, $1,650; stocks, estimated value, $1,432.36; real estate notes, face value, $67,920.86; unsecured notes, face value, $7,471.69; jewelry, estimated value, $25; automobile, estimated value, $200; checks payable to him, face value, $170.75.

His debts will not exceed $2,000, declared the executors of his estate.

Dean Cook willed $2,000 to his son, George William Cook, Jr., of London, England; $1,000 to his niece, Florence Cook; $500 to his nephew, George William Cook; $5,000 to Howard University and the property at 341 Bryant street to his widow.

He created two trust funds of $400 each. Paul Clifford of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is given one trust fund of $400, of which $200 is to be held in trust for his niece, Rose Clifford and $200 for his nephew, Paul Clifford. The other fund of $400 is given to Helen C. Jackson, of which $209 is to be held in trust for her daughter, Lucy Jackson, and $200 for her son, Clifford Jackson. The trustees are authorized to invest these funds and when the beneficiaries reach the age of 21 years to transfer the principal and the accumulated income to them.

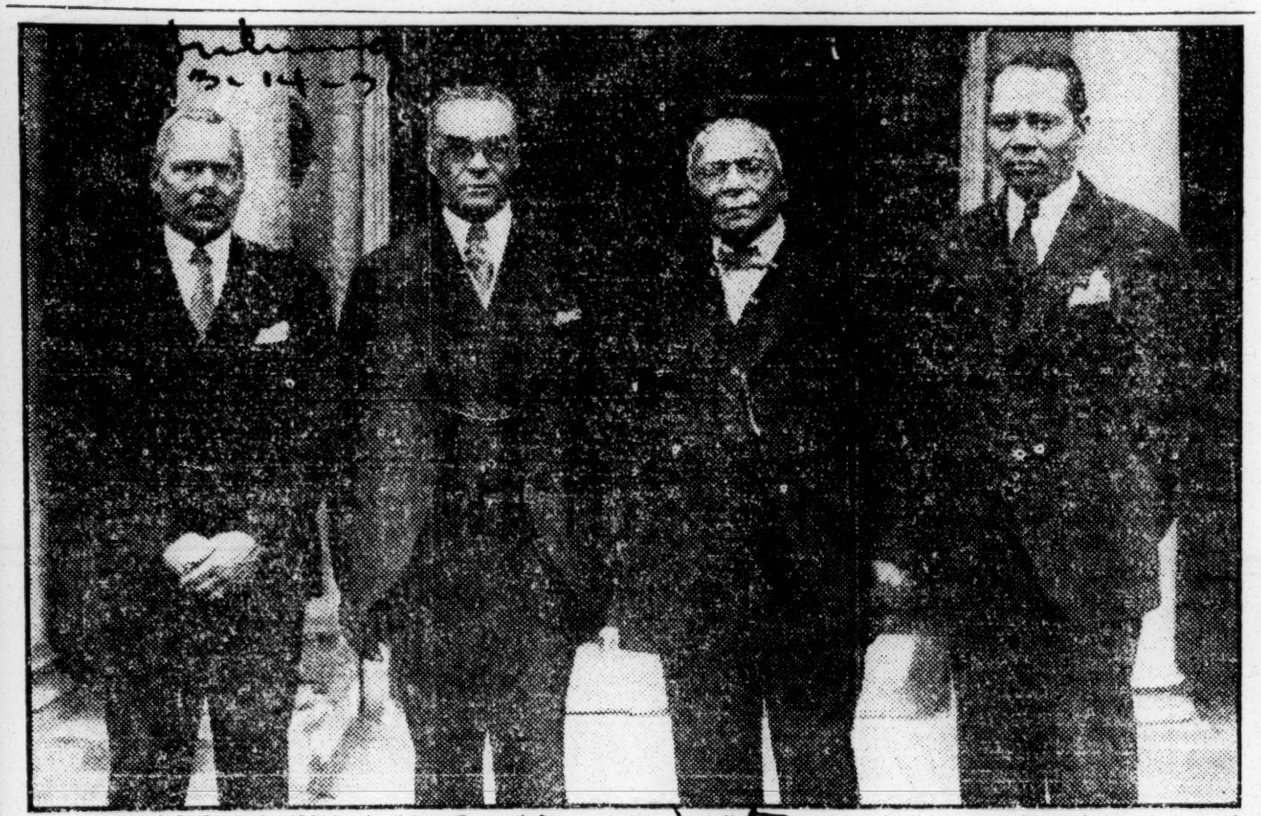
The remainder of his estate is to be held in trust by the Washington Loan & Trust Company. The net income is to be paid to his widow in monthly or quarterly instalments during her lifetime and upon her death to his son and upon the death of his son the estate is to be distributed among his heirs at law.

Dean Cook died August 20.

Property - 1931

General

RICHEST NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES



FREDERICK HASKINS in his "Questions and Answers" in an evening paper, Tuesday, stated that Edward H. Morris, of Chicago, was the richest Negro in the United States. Left to right: Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Judge James A. Cobb, Edward H. Morris and Dr. Charles H. Houston.

How Many Of Us Own Most Of The Wealth?

"Three percent of the country's population own about 75 percent of the wealth of the United States." This statement, recently made by Senator Borah, has aroused wide note and comment. The general question of wealth-distribution has frequently been raised and various figures and ratios have been stated. The following article is one of the comments arising from the Borah statement:

Frank R. Kent in The Baltimore Sun

A DISTINGUISHED lawyer and statistician, whose name is nationally known discussing the question of distribution of wealth raised in the Borah speech and about which we are sure to hear a vast deal during the next session of Congress and in the Presidential campaign to follow—particularly from the Progressives—makes some very interesting points.

He says—"The fundamental error in figures or percentages calculated on the basis used by Senator Borah lies in the use of the wrong factors for the calculation and all such percentages so calculated must result in an error and exaggeration of from 3 to 600 percent. This can probably be made clearer by illustration.

"If we had perfect equality in the distribution of wealth, Senator Borah's calculation would still show that a small portion of the population owned substantially all of the wealth. Even under such an economic situation the head of the family, not the infants or dependents, would be the property owner.

"If the average family consisted of five, the head of the family would still be the sole property owner and there would be one property owner out of a population of five persons. Senator Borah's statement would, therefore, still be bound to show that twenty percent of the population owned one hundred percent of the wealth, or if the family consisted of four, twenty-five percent would be shown as the owners of all.

"THE census figures show about 40,000,000 people gainfully employed out of a population of around 120,000,000, those not employed consisting substantially of the wives and children or sometimes older relations of the employed.

"If all present holdings of private property were abolished or confiscated by the state and everyone of those now so gainfully employed were employed at the same wage and had the same dependents and were all equally thrifty, the distribution would be perfect—nevertheless at the end of the year the property-owning portion of the population would consist of those employed and who had earned and saved, or 40,000,000 out of 120,000,000. Senator Borah's method again would show that even under this condition, thirty-three percent of the population owned one hundred percent of the wealth.

"And even under the continuance of this condition, the thirty-three percent would gradually but surely decrease. Younger people under any circumstances, even though equally thrifty and equally able, do not and could not possess as much wealth as older people and a man of fifty would be almost certain to have as much wealth as five men of thirty, equally able and equally thrifty, so that the mere difference in age or period of accumulation would again reduce the minimum of thirty-three percent.

"UNDER any conditions, moreover, all persons are not equally thrifty; thus our Negroes, even though willing to work, are not thrifty and rarely materially accumulate. If you take a group of ten white men of even average ability and some thrift and one hundred Negroes, the ten white men would, under any circumstances, ever without injustice, hold nine-tenths of the property of the group. Using Senator Borah's methods this would produce the result that nine percent of this male working population of the same age would nevertheless own ninety percent of the wealth of the group. A large portion of the white population prefer to spend as they go and not accumulate. How large a portion of our population this is is indicated by the conditions during 1918, 1919 and 1920, when the abnormally high wages were reflected most substantially in greater expenditures rather than in accumulation.

"If in obtaining these percentages you take into account the family relationship and the relation between people gainfully employed and the total population, you are bound to get the result under the most perfect distribution that about thirty-three percent or less of the population is bound to own substantially the entire wealth. Taking into account the difference in age and in capacity to earn, or capacity to save, necessarily tremendously reduces the proportion or percentage of population holding the greater portion of the wealth. This would be true under the most perfect state of equally distributed wealth if private property is recognized."

THE WEALTH OF THE RACE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

Negroes Lived, Were thrifty, And Were In Business Long Before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

9-19-31

(By The Rev. Dr. Bragg)

The period of severity, from 1931 to the close of the Civil War, was an era of great initiative and productiveness, with respect to the colored race. There is not one word of truth in the "fiction" with respect to the poverty and absolute illiteracy of the race at the time that Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation. A glimse, here and there, will suggest some idea of the thriftiness of free Negroes under the very hard and adverse conditions which they sustained. Baltimore, Md.

In Cincinnati, in 1852, there were 3,500 persons of color. Of this number, 200 were property owners. They held property valued at more than $500.000. In 1859, in New York and Brooklyn, the race held property valued at more than three million dollars. In Philadelphia they owned more than three millios dollars worth of property. At a convention held in Philadelphia, in 1856, it was reported that the colored people of the New England states had more than two million dollars invested in business, exclusive of agriculture.

In 1859, 352 free Negroes of Charleston, S. C., paid taxes on more than $700.000 worth of real estate; 108 of them owned 277 slaves, and upon them paid a tax of more than 12,000.

James Forten, of Philadelphia, a sail maker, was reputed of having amassed a fortune of more than one hundred thousand dollars. Stephen Smith and William Whipper were the principle merchants in Columbia, Pa. In 1849, they had stored several thousand bushels of coal, and two million two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber. They had twenty two of the finest merchant cars on the railway from Philadelphia to Baltimore, nine thousand dollars worth of stock in the

Columbia bridge, and eighteen thousand dollars worth of stock in the Columbia bank. Mr. Smith owned 58 brick houses in Philadelphia, and others in Lancaster and Columbia.

In the closing articles, of the series, in the New York Tribune, in 1844, Dr. Meune Smith, said:

"There are, thank heaven, a thousand such homes among the free blacks of the free states—homes in which the sounds of "my wife," "my child," "my mother," "my father," "my Bible," and their thousand clustering joys, weave the sweet harmonies of content and happiness. We toil hard for these, but, we toil willingly, ,with stout and hopeful hearts. And if, occasionally,, one from "wandering to and fro over the face of the earth," be sent among us to try us with the afflictions of a Parthian warfare, we shall be found at our post, ready and willing to give an account of the faith that is in us—a faith which holds first to the Bible, and secondly, to American institutions, which have made us free ,which will free our brethren in bonds, and which will be triumphant in pulling down the strongholds of tyrranny throughout the globe."

We should not be ashamed of the history of our race. We are a great race, for only a great race could have successfully withstood the agonies of human debasement, and emerged therefrom with a manhood enobbled and refined through suffering, and a sufficiency of the material things of this world as evidence of its industry an dmoral superiority. As was predicted of the enslaved Hebrews, the same may be truthfully affirmed of the Negro race: "Though ye have lain among the pots, yet shall ye be the wings of a dove that is covered with silver wings, and her feathers like gold."

Property - 1931

LEAVES $50,000 TO N.A.A.C.P.

8-22-31

Baltimore

CHICAGO—Dr. Daniel H. Williams, the first surgeon to stitch successfully the heart organ, bequeathed the income of about half of his $100,000 estate to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York City. The will of the 73-year-old surgeon, who died August 4, in Idlewild, Mich., was filed for probate last week

Other bequests included $8,000 outright to the association and $5,000 to Howard University, Washington, D.C.

The Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. in Washington, D.C., was bequeathed $2,000, as was St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, Chicago.

Individual bequests included: $75 a month during life to a sister, Alice P. Williams and $200 for her funeral; another sister, Annie E. Barbour, Wichita, Kas., a like sum; a sister-in-law, Mrs. Mathilda Williams, $250 a year for life; Mrs. Irene Gaines, $250 a year for two years; Margaret Croker, housekeeper, $250 a year for each year in service; Ida G. Lord, St. Augustine, Fla., $1,000, out of appreciation to her father, Dr. F. F. Lord, who inspired im to study medicine.

In the will made April 28, 1928, our other persons, Mrs. Julia B. Anderson, now deceased; Dr. John G. Davis, Mrs. Claudia Doyle and Mrs. Pedro Tinsley, were bequeathed Dr. Williams's silverware, china, wearing apparel, oriental rugs, linens, furniture, jewelry, library and personal effects but a codicil made in 1930 changed that and these things were included with the other half of the estate which goes to his niece, Mrs. Blanche Williams Zarett.

The N.A.A.C.P. and Mrs. Zarett each receive half the estate after the special bequests have been cared for.

Blanche Mulder, Leslie McMahon and Paul Hanson witnessed the will.

The Chicago Trust Company is made trustee of the estate.

The firm of Heth, Lester and Collins are executors.

Dr. Williams Left $50,000 to NAACP

Age 8-22-31

New York

Chicago, Ill.—With the filing for probate of the last will and testament of the late Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who died August 4 at Idlewild, Mich., it was disclosed that one half of his estate of approximately $100,000 had been left to the N. A. A. C. P., with which Dr. Williams had been actively connected for a number of years.

Another bequest of $5,000 was made to Howard University and small annuities were left to two sisters, Miss Alice P. Williams, Washington, and Mrs. Anna Williams, Lynchburg, Va.

Late Dr. Williams' Estate $100,000

Negro

N. A. A. C. P. May Receive $50,000 by Will of Chicago Surgeon

8-17-31

New York

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—According to the will of the late Dr. Daniel H. Williams, filed for probate here Friday, half of his estate, which the lawyers filing the will claim will amount to more than $100,000, is bequeathed to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eight thousand dollars is left outright to the N. A. A. C. P. to be used as a defense fund by the organization.

Five thousand dollars was left to Meharry Medical College and a like amount to Howard University Medical School. The sum is to be given each school in installments of $1,000 for five years. It is to be used to help worthy and indigent medical students to pay their tuition. None of the money is to be used for prizes, essays, and so forth.

The Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. in Washington, D. C., was bequeathed $2,000, as was St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, Chicago.

Individual bequests included $75 a month during life to a sister, Alice P. Williams, and $200 for her funeral; another sister, Annie E. Barbour, Wichita, Kan., a like sum; a sister-in-law, Mrs. Mathilda Williams, $250 a year for life; Mrs. Irene Gaines, $250 a year for two years; Margaret Croker, housekeeper, $250 a year for each year in service; Ida G. Lord, St. Augustine, Fla., $1,000 out of appreciation to her father, Dr. F. F. Lord, who inspired him to study medicine.

Property—1931

A'Leila Walker's Will Shows That Daughter and Attorney Ransom Are To Share Company Holdings Equally

In Addition, Daughter Gets 136th St. House Formerly Known as 'Dark Tower,' and All The Walker Jewelry, Valued at $11,000

Indianapolis, Ind.—With the filing of the will of the late A'Lelia Walker, who was buried in New York City on Saturday morning, August 22, it was discovered that her interest in the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. was divided equally between her daughter, Mrs. Mae Walker Perry of Little Rock, Ark., and Indianapolis, and Attorney F. B. Ransom, who has served as manager of the company for many years.

The will, which was filed in the Marion County Probate Court on August 29, explains that this bequest is made to Mr. Ransom because of his long connection with the company, his faithfulness and loyalty, the decedant's great esteem for him, and for the service he had rendered her mother, the founder of the company, in the development of the business.

Ransom Holds Managership

Mrs. Perry is to succeed her mother as president of the company, and it is proveded that Mr. Ransom shall continue as manager of the company, with the privilege of naming his own successor in the the event of his retiring. The will declared: "I make this provision, not for any lack of respect for my daughter, but because of my implicit confidence in Mr. Ransom, his knowledge of the business and his great love for my mother."

Mrs. Walker owned in her own name the valuable property located at 108-110 West 136th street, New York City, estimated to be worth $100,000, now leased and occupied by the City of New York as the Harlem Health Center, and this was willed outright to the daughter, Mrs. Perry. In addition, all of the jewelry owned by the late Mme. C. J. Walker, valued at $11,000, was willed to Mrs. Perry, together with all of the diamonds, household goods and furnishings at Mrs. Walker's New York home, 80 Edgecombe avenue, and at the Villa Lewaro, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, are left absolutely to Mrs. Perry, except for one set of diamond earrings and a solitaire diamond ring, which are to be given to A'Lelia Emma Ransom, her god child, a daughter of Manager Ransom.

Daughter Gets All Jewelry

The will makes the provision that Mrs. Perry shall inherit all of the jewelry for all times, and that upon her death the jewelry shall go to her daughter, A'Lelia Perry.

A'Lelia Walker held a life interest in the real estate holdings of the Walker estate, including properties in New York, Indianapolis, Illinois, Michigan and California, valued at a half million dollars, not including the site occupied and owned by the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co., upon which was recently erected the new Walker Building costing $1,000,000. With her death, all of this property reverts to the estate.

The will provided that Miss Alice P. Kelly, who was forelady of the manufacturing company, should succeed A'Lelia Walker as trustees under the will of her Mme. C. J. Walker, but Miss Kelly died in April of this year, her place in the factory being taken by Mrs. Perry, who came to Indianapolis for that purpose.

To Educate Grandson

Provision is made for the setting aside of a sum of money for the education of her grandson, Walker Gordon Jackson, son of Mrs. Perry by her first husband, from whom she was divorced. She is now the wife of Attorney Marian Perry, formerly of Little Rock, Ark., now located in Indainapolis, who will act as attorney for the executors.

At the time of Mme C. J. Walker's death, she was the sole owner of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. It was just a few months before she died, that the magificent mansion, Villa Lewaro, was completed costing in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. She had little opportunity for enjoyment of its sumptuous comforts and expensive furnishings.

RANSOM GIVEN HALF OF A'LELIA WALKER'S INTEREST IN COMPANY

Will Filed For Probate Friday Bequeaths Other Half To Mae Walker Perry, Daughter Of Deceased — General Manager Of Famous Manufacturing Concern Remembered Because Of His Long Connection, Faithfulness And Loyalty, Says Statement

A'Lelia Walker willed $1,200,000 to her daughter, including a half interest in the business to F. B. Ransom, general manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker company for over twenty years, according to the will filed in Marion county probate court.

Salient recognition of what is described as the valuable service rendered by Attorney F. B. Ransom, in the development program of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing company as manager of that concern, was contained in the will of A'Lelia Walker, late president of the corporation. The will was filed for probate in Indianapolis Friday of last week.

Faithfulness Rewarded

Mme. Walker bequeathed one-half of her interest in the company to her daughter, Mae Walker Perry, and the other half to Mr. Ransom.

She stated that her reason for thus remembering Mr. Ransom was because of his long connection with the company, faithfulness, loyalty, her great esteem for him and the service that he had rendered her mother in the development of the company.

The will also provided that Mrs. Perry shall succeed Mme. A'Lelia Walker as president of the company.

Some of the interesting features of the will follow:

The property known as 108-110 West 136th street was left to her daughter Mae Perry. This is very valuable property, estimated to be worth $100,000. It is now leased and occupied by the city of New York as a health center and is one of the show places of Harlem. The will further provides that F. B. Ransom be continued as manager of the company and that upon his retiring, he be privileged to choose his successor. In this connection she states "I make this provision, not for any lack of respect for my daughter, but because of my implicit confidence in Mr. Ransom, his knowledge of the business and his great love for my mother."

Jewelry Willed To Daughter

All of the valuable Walker jewelry owned by the late Mme. C. J. Walker, which at the death of Mme. C. J. Walker was valued at $11,000, was willed to her daughter. Also, all her diamonds, household goods, furnishings at her New York premises and the Villa Lewaro were left absolutely to the daughter with the exception of the gift to A'Lelia Emma Ransom, her godchild, of one set of diamond earrings and a solitaire diamond ring owned by the late Mme. C. J. Walker, Mrs. Walker provides that her daughter, Mae Walker Perry, shall inherit all of her jewelry for all times and that upon her death they shall go to her daughter, A'Lelia Perry.

Mme. A'Lelia Walker had a life interest in the considerable real estate owned by the Walker estate located in New York, Indianapolis, Illinois, Michigan and California. This real estate is valued at more than one-half million dollars, exclusive of the site now occupied and owned by the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing company on which was recently erected the million dollar Walker building. Upon her death, ohwever, all of this property reverts to the Walker estate.

Grandson Remembered

Among other interesting things in Mrs. Walker's will is that she makes provision that Miss Alice P. Kelly should succeed her as trustee under the will of her mother, Miss Kelly was forelady of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing company, but passed away in April of this year.

The will provides that a sum shall be set aside for the education of her grandson, Walker Gordon Jackson.

At the time of Mme. C. J. Walker's death she was sole owner of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing company.

Attorney Marian R. Perry, formerly of Little Rock, Ark., now of Indianapolis, will act as attorney for the executors.

Property -1931

$1,000 Per Week

Wealthy White Doctor Leaves Employee $5,300.

Topeka, Kansas Plaindealer

Elisha Nelson, Beneficiary, To Open Laboratory

12-11-31

Topeka Plaindealer

Elisha Nelson, well known Negro, was the first legatee named in the will of the late Dr. C. A. McGuire. Nelson is to receive $5,300, all of the Doctor's wearing apparel, his personal bedroom furniture and choice of one of the large Bokhara rugs.

Mr. Nelson had been in Doctor McGuire's employ for over 27 years. He worked in the office and laboratory and is a specialist in Urine examinations.

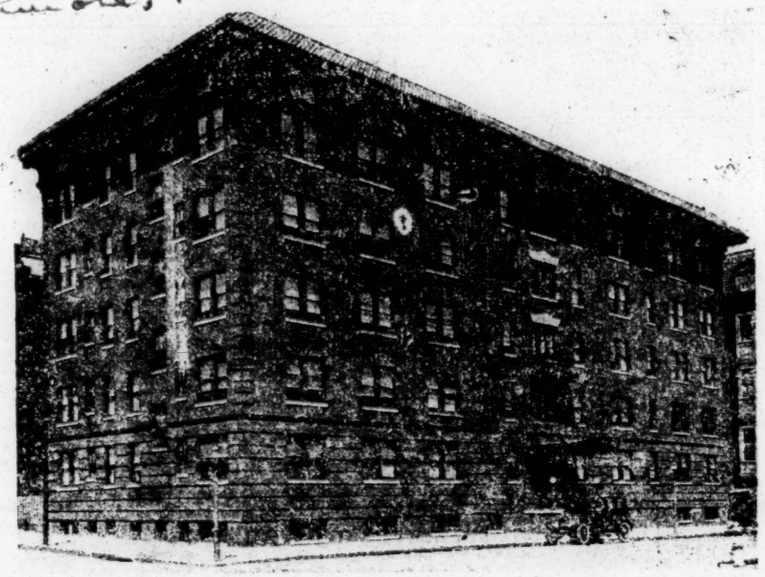
Mr. Nelson is to open a laboratory here.

GALENA, Kansas—Henry Love is shown holding chunks of the lead ore which he has struck in the old battlefield mine near here and which is bringing him $1,000 a week in place of the $50 a week he used to earn.

No foreigners are allowed in the tri-state mining field where 12,000 men are employed in normal times, but there are many Negroes, who make good miners. This is the heart of the lead and zinc mining country, yielding more than a billion dollars worth of lead and zinc during the past 50 years. Production now amounts to about 30 million dollars a year.

Property-1931

Herald-Commonwealth 4-18-31
Baltimore, Md.



Plymouth Hall Apartments

Northeast Corner of Madison Avenue and Wilson Street

On April 1st, the Plymouth Hall Apartments will be open for tenancy.
Plymouth Hall is a handsome 5 Story Apartment House with elevator service.
There are Four room, Three room and Two room Apartments all equipped with itchen and bath.

The Apartments are in first-class condition and trained men are employed to ee that good service is given.
Plymouth Hall Apartment House is near the shopping district and churches nd schools.

A few desirable apartments available for Doctors, Dentists and Lawyers.
INSPECTION BY APPOINTMENT

George R. Morris Organization

Morris Building **Plaza 7560**

Property - 1931

Massachusetts.

GEN. EDWARDS LEFT $1.000 TO 2 COLORED SERVANTS

Gen. Edwards left $75 a month for the remainder of her life to Miss Mary Coughlin. $1,000 goes to Louise Clark and Dorothy Jones, two colored women, natives of Barbados in the West Indies, who accompanied Gen. and Mrs. Edwards to New England 12 years ago from Panama. 2-21-31

The servants who are beneficiaries under the will will remain as employees of Col. Hyatt as long as he and his daughter occupy Doneroving and when it is sold, if they desire, they may go with him to a new home.

Wins $145,000

First Prize

Jalumn 6. — 4-31

Boston Negro Holds The Lucky Ticket

Savannah, Ga.

IN IRISH SWEEPSTAKES

Prays That He Uses His Money Wisely

Boston, June 3rd (UP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, diminutive South Bend Negro, had exactly $1.11 in his overalls pocket today when he learned he had won $145,500 through Cameronian's victory in the Derby.

"I pray to God that I use it wisely," he said solemnly.

He had gone to work as usual this morning at the Morgan Memorial, a welfare organization which has employed him for the past six months repairing baby carriages at wages of $12 a week.

American ticket-holders won $744,500 in the hospital sweepstakes. Kennedy, who is only a fraction over 5 feet tall, considers his sudden wealth the answer to his prayers.

"When I got the ticket," he explained, "I kissed it and placed it in a Bible that was given to me by my wife. If the Lord willed that I should win I knew I would win. I left it all in his hands."

Nightly, since buying the ticket, he had prayed that he would win, he said.

When Kennedy reported for work today he was granted a half hour off at Derby time so he might listen in on the radio.

When he heard the words, "Cameronian wins!" he slipped out of the chair onto his knees and said:

"I thank Thee for Thy blessing."

What are you going to do with all that money," he was asked.

"For one thing," he said, "I'm going to Jamaica and bring my family back." He explained that three years ago he sent his wife and three children to Jamaica for a vacation. Then he lost his job and never had been able to raise enough money to pay their fares back to Boston.

Kennedy disclosed that he purchased his lucky ticket on a sort of installment plan. A friend asked him if he wanted to buy one. The price was $2.50 but Kennedy had only $2, so he gave his friend all he had and next day—pay day—gave him the balance.

"I never saw a horse race in my life," Kennedy smiled, "and this is only the second time I ever bet on one."

Kennedy, who is 32 years old, lives alone in a $20-a-month four room flat in a three tenement house. He smokes a corncob pipe.

The winner is so certain that his prayers were responsible for his good fortune that he intends to devote some of his money" to the service of the Lord."

I am going to do all I can toward the extension of His kingdom in my humble way," he said. "I will aid the needy and donate to worthy charitable causes."

Property -1931

New Jersey

Wealthy Colored Woman Leaves $10,000 Bequest To Friend; Aids Charity

age
3-14-31
New York, N.Y.

Jersey City, N. J.—Mrs. Susan Gray, an aged woman who died here February 4, 1931, left an estate of considerable proportions, and six Negro charities are to benefit to the extent of $500 each, according to her will.

The largest beneficiary is a friend, Mrs. Rosalie Susan Titley of 318 Stegman Parkway, who is to receive $10,000, which is placed in trust, together with all personal effects and the residuary estate.

Mrs. Gray was rated as one of the wealthiest colored women in the community, and spent many of the latter years of her life in the home of Mrs. Titley, and with another friend, formerly a resident here, but now living in Brooklyn, to whom Mrs. Gray made frequent visits.

A sister and a nephew, Mrs. Rose A. Mosely and Aubrey Mosely, both of Lee, Mass., are to receive $1,000 each; a niece, Miss Maude E. Mosely of Hackensack, N. J., is to get $500, and Florence G. Stallings of 594 Lenox avenue, New York City.

Two New York City charitable institutions. The Hope Day Nursery and the St. Phillip's Parish Home for Aged Women, get $500 each, and a similar sum is left to the Church of Incarnation, Storms avenue, Jersey City; the Montclair Colored Home for the aged and orphans, and the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia.

Property—1931

PLEA ON WALKER MANSION.

Daughter of Woman Who Made Hair Tonic Seeks to Leave It as Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 5.—The Ivington board of trustees had before it today a proposition to permit the use of the Mme. C. B. Walker Mansion in North Broadway as a hotel.

The site is in a zone in which apartments are permitted. In a communication addressed to the board Edwin M. Slote of New York, says that Mme. Walker's daughter, who now owns the property, is in a position to build apartment houses for Negro tenants and she asks if the board would cooperate with her toward leasing the property for a hotel. The property is in the heart of a fashionable residential section.

Mme. Walker, who owned the mansion, made a fortune in the manufacture of hair tonic to take the kink out of hair.

OPEN NEW FIGHT OVER VILLA LEWARA ARREST MADE!

New York.—(A. N. P.)—An attempt by a white man, Louis Isquith, to seize posession of Villa Lewaro, the palatial mansion at Irvington-on-the-Hudson by the late Mme C. J. Walker, at a reputed cost of $300,000, was thwarted at Irvington Friday, when Marion R. Perry secured the arrest of Isquith.

Perry is a lawyer whose former home was in Little Rock, Ark. He is the husband of Mae Walker Perry, adopted daughter and chief legatee of Mme. A'Lelia Walker, who recently passed away. Half of her holdings in the C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. were bequeathed to Mrs. Perry by Mme Walker.

Isquith told officials at Irvington that he held an option to buy the mansion signed by three of the four trustees of the state.

He was released by the Irvington authorities with the undestanding that he was not to return to the Walker mansion until a ruling was obtained from court.

Mr. Perry delared the option by Isquith is invalid because it is not signed by all of the four trustees and because the trustees held no meeting to consider the matter.

OPEN NEW FIGHT OVER VILLA LEWARA, ARREST MADE.

New York.—(By The A. N. P.)—An attempt by a white man, Louis Isquith, to seize possession of Villa Lewara, the palatial mansion at Irvington-on-the-Hudson by the late Mme. C. J. Walker, at a reputed cost of $300,000, was thwarted at Irvington Friday when Marion R. Perry, secured the arrest of Isquith.

Perry is a lawyer whose former home was in Little Rock, Ark. He is the husband of Mae Walker Perry, adopted daughter and chief legatee of Mme. O'Lelia Walker, who recently passed away. Half of her holdings in the C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company were bequeathed to Mrs. Perry by Mme Walker.

Property - 1931

Watt Terry, Parker, Thomas Holdings Said To Be Lost In Harlem Business Depression

7-4-31

New York, N.Y.

Tabbs Restaurant Failure Noted as Only One of Hundreds of Failures Which Have Paralyzed the Community.

The recent business depression and hard times felt in every corner and nook of the universe did not fail to hit Harlem and leave in its wake a mass of ruined enterprises and huge property losses. Recent developments involving properties presumely owned and secured by prominent local real estate men being sold at public auction tends to bear out this presumption.

Last week, the apartment house at 40 St. Nicholas place, owned by Hen. Parker, a partner in the fim of Nail and Parker was sold and taken over by the Sphinx Security Corporation. According to reports concerning the deal, Mr. Parker received $25,000 in stock of the company in exchange for his eguity in the property.

The apartment house located on the N. E. corner of 145th street and St. Nicholas, owned by James C. Thomas, attorney, with offices at 9 Park place, was sold at public auction last Thursday morning. The property was bought in by a representative of Jewist interests.

Other commercial failures which can be attributed to the slump in the business situation is the recent bankruptcy of the Bell and Delaney Haberdashery at 2294 Seventh avenue.

The failure of the one time famous Tabb restaurants, located at 140th and Lenox avenue and the Seventh avenue establishment, also was laid to the decline of night life patronage. The Maddox Undertaking establishment on 145th street near Seventh avenue was forced to close its doors.

A situation most keenly felt in Harlem was the forced closing of the former Chelsea Bank, (now the Mercantile Bank and Trust Co.) 135th and 7th avenue, two days before the Xmas holiday's. The doors of the institution was ordered closed by the State Banking Dept. after a run had been started by false rumors as to the bank's condition. It is now re-opened under the new name.

It has been reported that Watt Terry, president and general manager of the Terry Holding Corporation, 139th and 7th avenue has suffered considerable property losses.

Many others owners of business enterprises which are not on solid footings at the present are hoping that the worst of the very bad situation is over and that other losses in investments will be spared.

ESTATE OF MME. WALKER PLACED ON PUBLIC SALE

NOV 21 1931

Prices Ridiculously Low But Few Negroes Are Purchasers

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A second attempt to dispose of the effects of the estate of the late Mme. C. J. Walker, founder of the cosmetic company which bears her name, was begun here last Thursday, with Auctioneer Benjamin S. Wise, the same who disposed of the furnishings of the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

Norfolk, Va.

The auction is taking place at Villa Lewaro, Madame Walker's home at Irvington-On-the-Hudson, which was built in 1919 at a reputed cost of $350,000. Last year an auction of some of the furnishings of the palatial residence was held at which such items as a gold victrola, several oriental rugs, rare books and other costly knick knacks were sold for ridiculously low prices.

Later, the mansion itself was put up for sale, but the bids on it were so low that F. B. Ransom, general manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker company bought it in for $60,000 to keep it from being surrendered at a sacrifice.

Since the last auction, Mme. A'Lelia Walker, daughter of the founder of the company, has died. One-half of her estate was bequeathed to her daughter, Mae Walker Perry and the other half to Mr. Ransom.

It is understood that the reason for the desire to dispose of the costly country home and its furnishings rests in its undesirability as a living place so far from the city, and the expense of its upkeep when not occupied.

Large numbers of prospective buyers, white and colored, were on hand for the first day of the renewed auction, but buying was not so brisk. Although articles of great intrinsic value and others whose chief virtue was their souvenir quality have been yielded at ridiculously low prices, there have been few colored purchasers.

The drawing room furniture is yet to be sold. In it there is a Chickering grand piano in a special case of carved walnut, the original of which is said to have cost $12,000. The dining room is brilliant with half a dozen full sets of china, Limoges, Royal Worcester and such like fine ware.

VILLA LEWARO FURNISHINGS GO UNDER HAMMER AS CURIOUS AND WEALTHY TAKE PART IN AUCTION

Chicago Defender

11-7-31

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 3 — The raucous voice of a brass-throated auctioneer, the spirited bidding of canny would be purchasers, and the pounding of the hammer and shout of ,'Sold" rang through the stately drawing rooms and reception halls of Villa Lewaro, costly Irvington-on-Hudson estate of the late Mme. C. J. Walker as the thousands of dollars worth of furnishings in the treasure house were sold at auction last week to settle the estate of A'Lelia Walker.

The carefully tended grounds of the eloborate estate, classed among the most beautiful of the exclusive Westchester colony were crowded with automobiles some with liveried chauffers which bore silent witness to the social standing and wealth of the bidders who sought the priceless oriental rugs, vases, bronzes, gold dinner service, and other valuables at the lowest price possible. Most of the bidders were women of both races, and smiles of triumph accompanied each purchase, as these dispoilers of the Walker mansion marched off with some costly and beautiful new acquisition. Twelve hundred separate objects were listed for sale at auction, among them a specially built concert grand piano in a carved walnut case which originally cost $12,000, a pair of exquisite Vases de Serves, which A'Lelia refused an offer of $7,000 from a New York art collector, half a dozen sets of the very finest of imported china dinner services, oriental and Chinese rugs which were avidly bid for and purchased by New York dealers, several valuable paintings, a bronze statuette originally costing $3,000, a Venetian mirror, a gift from the famous tenor Enrico Caruso, who gave the name to the estate, and hundreds of other almost priceless objects.

The presence of connoiseurs, art dealers, and wealthy collectors at the sale attests to the taste with which the villa was furnished. The auction was conducted by Ben S. Wise, Gotham auctioneer who disposed of the opulent furnishings of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel at a similar sale this year, at the order of F. B. Ransom, executor of A'Lelia Walker's estate. No estimate of the sum made available by the sale to the heirs at the conclusion of the five day auction was made public. The sale of the estate has been arranged, and the "dream palace" of the founder of the famous cosmetic company will soon pass into alien hands.

Madam Walker Willed Mansion To N.A.A.C.P.

Villa LeWaro Was to Go to Organization After Death of A'Lelia Walker — Will Get $5,000.

By FLOYD G. SNELSON
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 12—When the will of Madam C. J. Walker was probated, it revealed that the Villa LeWaro was left to the N. A. A. C. P., after the death of her daughter, A'Lelia Walker, who had a life inteerst in it. There was, however, the provision that the Association must be doing good work, satisfactory to the trustees of the Walker Company.

On the death of A'Lelia, it was found that the company had never been able to set aside a maintenance fund named in Madam Walker's will and that expenses amounting to $65,000, including a $15,000 mortgage, had accrued against the villa.

The Walker Estate therefore offered the Association $5,000 to give it a quit-claim title to the villa, agreeing to give it any sum over the indebtedness and this $5,000 that the villa might bring in a sale. It offered as an alternative that the Association take over the villa on payment of the debt it owed the Walker estate. The Association, it was learned, accepted the offer of $5,000, the same to be paid when the villa is sold and agreed on such condition to give a quit-claim title, it being understood that any surplus over-indebtedness and the $5,000 should come to the Association.

The Villa has not yet been sold, in spite of rumors to that effect. It is repuetd to have cost, originally, $250,000 for building and grounds and is one of the show places of Westchester.

Oklahoma

Property – 1931

Philip A. Lewis, Oklahoma's Richest Race Man, Lose, Hard-Fought Case As Decision Is Rendefed.

Courier
3-14-31

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Mar. 12—(ANP)—After several hard-fought battles through the various courts of the state, the famous case of Leonard Ingram vs. Philip A. Lewis, wealthy Negro of Muskogee, the plaintiff, Ingram, a young Creek freedman, was awarded $35,000 judgment here Friday in the District Federal Court of Eastern Oklahoma, in a decision which was handed down by Judge John C. Pollock, of Kansas City, who presided in the absence of Judge R. L. Williams.

Attorney R. Emmett Stewart, legal representative of the defendant, Phillip A. Lewis, gave notice of appeal.

Petition brought Va.

The judgment had been sought on the grounds of alleged mishandling of the freedman's half-million dollar estate, which has now dwindled to approximately $50,000.

After making the decision Judge Pollock lectured Ingram: "I recommend that you take off those clothes and get into some overalls, such as farmers wear, and that you do a lot of honest work on your farms, and think alone, so you can come to some decision concerning things. The ordinary boy of your age would never have gotten into your troubles. This money, in my mind, has been a great curse to you."

Ingram promised the court he will farm what he can of his 2700 acres and will personally attend to the care of other farms.

Turning from Ingram to his attorneys, Judge Pollock declared their contracted fee of one-third of the judgment is excessive and ordered that they be paid only 10 per cent of the $35,000 upon its collection.

The $35,000 judgment was based on $10,000 which Lewis paid himself at the final settlement for his services as trustee, and on $25,000 paid Wesley at the same time for what appeared from the testimony to have been mixed legal and trustee services.

Judgment against Lewis for money paid to Wesley was predicated on Judge Pollocks' holding that Lewis was an active trustee, and in bad faith and with full knowledge of bad faith on Wesley's part. According to the testimony and Judge Pollock's final statement, Lewis was a signer of a vast majority of the checks and papers under the trust. No mitigation of the judgment was allowed Lewis as a fair compensation for his services as trustee because of his bad faith, Judge Pollock also said.

"I think the defendant wasn't so exorbitant if he had been faithful," the judge commented when calculating the fees.

Ingram's attorneys had asked the judgment to be for approximately $10,000, citing particularly $59,000 in total payments to Wesley and two $20,000 payments during the two years of the trusteeship to Lewis.

The narrative of Ingram's "curse," as Judge Pollock said the money had been to Ingram, began with discovery of oil on his allotment in 1920. At that time the freedman was a minor, and his guardianship was established through the Muskogee County Court.

As he neared his majority, those who later became trustees to the estate induced him to take a trip through Europe so that "crooks and grafters from Oklahoma" would not find him, or even "kill him." This danger of a violent death also was held before the then minor freedman in persuading him to will all his property to Wesley, according to the testimony.

Returning to his Cleveland home the day he became of age, Ingram deeded all his royalty money and property to the trust, which he caused to be broken two years later, when he charged the trustees with fraud.

The part played as a trustee by his mother, Minerva Jones, was dismissed with the claim that she was the tool of the others.

The case was one of the most largely attended in the history of Muskogee. Great interest centered in it due to the long drawn out legal battle, the array of legal talent in the case and the prominence of the defendant, the plaintiff and some of the witnesses. Several of the witnesses came from Texas and Ohio. The firm of Chandler and Turnage represented the plaintiff, and Judge R. Emmet Stewart, noted jurist of Muskogee, represneted the defendant, Philip A. Lewis, who is reputed to be one of the richest Negroes in Oklahoma. The plaintiff, Leonard Ingram, also is a Negro.

Ingram received his education in Wilberforce University, in Ohio.

Ten-Year Legal Battle For $20,000 Is Won

Courier and Guide
2-21-31 Norfolk, Va.

Amazing Story Of Trickery Disclosed By Records Of Sensational Legal Tilt In Oklahoma

Special to Journal and Guide

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—A ten-year legal battle through state courts federal district courts, and finally the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for lands and money with a total value of $20,000, was closed with victory when the January term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (tenth district) decided in favor of Leonard Ingram of Cleveland, O., thus reversing the United States District Court and the Oklahoma state courts.

Ingram had sued through the law firm of Chandler and Turnage to recover judgment on a promissory note dated December 30, 1920, secured by a mortgage upon 160 acres of valuable land in Wagoner county, Oklahoma. Ingram's action was brought against Richard Love, Judge Charles G. Watts, (white), and others. Behind this decision of the circuit court of appeals lies a story of alleged corruption and crooked dealings that is amazing even in Oklahoma.

The first action involving the matter was filed in October, 1920. For more than ten years it has been bitterly fought through every state court and through two federal courts.

A Judge Secures Deed

According to the court records, Judge Charles G. Watts, a former Supreme Court justice of Oklahoma, was the "Ethiopian in the woodpile." The strange drama opens in 1919 when Judge Watts, sitting as district judge, awarded to Mrs. Grace Love, a distant relative of Leonard Ingram, a divorce from her husband, Randle Aytch.

The attorneys for Ingram contended that Judge Watts ingratiated himself into the old lady's favor and secured by fraudulent measures a warranty deed to land worth more than $16,000. He secured this deed within one week after the filing of the divorce decree, the deed being attested by Judge Watts' law partners. Mrs. Love was an illiterate woman.

In his defense Judge Watts contended that the deed was given him for "good and valuable consideration" and that he really paid more than was the original understanding.

On her deathbed in August, 1920 Mrs. Love accused Judge Watts of "wishing her death" and claimed that the instrument which she had signed had been represented to her as a will. Judge Watts then changed his story stating "that the warranty deed from Mrs. Love to himself was in truth and in fact a mortgage and that he held title to the land to secure loans made to Mrs. Love by him during her lifetime amounting to $4,500." But the only advances made to Mrs. Love and set forth in a previous statement by Judge Watts was about $1,900 of which $1,000 was for an automobile and the balance for taxi fares and transportation charges. Charles Chandler, attorney for Ingram, contended that Watts called the instrument secured from this ignorant colored woman, a mortgage as an after-thought, and that he (Watts), had become alarmed after the disturbance Mrs. Love raised about the transaction just prior to her death. Judge Watts is represented as having enriched himself in excess of $10,000 in cash in the various transactions involving the land and he further claimed one half interest.

Ingram Loaned Money

Ingram became involved in the case when his guardian and stepfather, Chas. Jones, loaned $8,500 in 1920 to Mrs. Love and her husband to remove indebtedness against the property. Of this sum Judge Watts was paid directly $1,900.40 for advances made and $3,039.60 for "personal services." The balance was used to discharge a mortgage and other debts against the land. Mrs. Love died in August, 1920. Her will divided equally her estate between Richard Love, her husband, Polly Barnett, her sister and Minerva Jones, her cousin. In October of that year her husband, Richard Love, through his attorney, Judge Watts, sought to set aside the deed to her sister and cousin. He alleged that he had been fraudently deprived of his interest in his wife's estate. This man was unable to read or write. Ingram's loan was made in December after the filing of the suit by Love.

In October, 1923 the deed to the sister and cousin of Mrs. Love was cancelled and the Ingram mortgage declared invalid. Ingram's attorneys' fought the case through the Supreme Court of Oklahoma and made a second futile effort to get justice in the District Court of Wagoner County. They then revised tactics and commenced litigation anew in the federal courts. The United States District Court at Muskogee disposed of the case as had the state courts. Then the attorneys appealed the case to the higher federal tribunal where they achieved a complete victory after the matter had been in controversy for more than a decade.

Well Known Law Firm

Charles Chandler, senior partner of Chandler and Turnage, one of the most prominent and aggressive law firms of the southwest, became attorney for Leonard Ingram in 1923. The case was then pending upon the petition of Richard Love and Judge Watts in the district court of Wagoner county for the cancellation of the deed to Mrs. Minerva Jones, Ingram's mother, and Mrs. Polly Barnett. Mr. Chandler is a graduate of Fisk University and Yale law school. He is a member of the bars of Oklahoma, Ohio, and also of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the latter court during the last year he presented two cases involving a quarter of a million dollars.

The other member Elliott Turnage is also a Fisk alumnus and a graduate of Harvard law school. This firm has won many important decisions in both state and federal courts, the Ingram case being the second within a year in which they have reversed in Federal District Court.

Ingram A Target

Leonard Ingram and his estate have been the center of more litigation than perhaps any other person in the litigous state of Oklahoma. His cases have been before the Supreme Court of the United States three times, before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for three different circuits and before the lower federal courts and state courts scores of times. Ingram has been the target of forgeries, blackmail, fraud schemes of every description and of the dread Oklahoma incompetence proceedings.

$35,000 Judgment Won by Negro in Oklahoma

Age
3-21-31
New York, N. Y.

Muskogee, Okla. — A spectacular trial lasting three days ended here on Thursday, March 5, when Judge John C. Pollack of Kansas City, presiding in the stead of Judge Robert L. Williams, local U. S. district judge who was disqualified to try the case, awarded a $35,000 judgment to Leonard D. Ingram, 28 year-old Negro Creek, against Philip A. Lewis, Negro, of this city, one of the trustees of the Ingram estate which

is valued in excess of $500,000.

The trial opened on March 3 with Ingram, through his attorneys, asking for cancellation of numerous trust deeds, instruments, judgments, dismissals, released and other legal instruments, conveyances, by means of which he alleged the defendants had gained possession of his estate upon the date of attaining majority and for an accounting and damages to the extent of $100,000.

The complaint alleged that shortly prior to the Ingram's attaining his majority, the defendant, Lewis, acting jointly with Carter W. Wesley, gained his confidence by a constant stream of letter, telegrams, etc., by which means Ingram said that he had beOen filled with fear of death by crooks and grafters.

He charged that they spirited him away to Europe, visiting London, Brussels and Paris, returning to New York about 2 days before he reached his majority, after which he said he turned over control of his estate to them. At that time the estate, he estimated as being worth $61,004.21 in cash and with securities and land in excess of $500,000.

Ingram was represented by Chas. A. Chandler and Elliot D. Turnage, two prominent Negro attorneys of this city. The defendant was represented by R. Tmmett Stewart, Negro, and the firm of Watts & Broaddus, white.

Property -1931

Dead Negro Was Heir To $1,000,000 Estate

Advertiser 10-2-31

RANGER, TEXAS, Oct. 1.—(AP)—A negro trash wagon driver who died here Saturday has been identified as Buck Carter, one of the heirs to an oil estate valued at more than $1,000,000.

Under the alias of "Bill Davis," the negro worked as a trash hauler here for 10 years. Before death he told neighbors who he was and they notified relatives.

Officers and relatives from Oklahoma arrived here today and confirmed the indentification.

Carter was the son of a negro farmer who owned land in the Carter Pool area.

HEIR TO A MILLION

Dallas News

Negro Trash Wagon Driver Dies A Ranger

10-3-31

Ranger, Tex., Sept. 30—A Negro trash wagon driver who died here Saturday has been identified as Buck Carter one of the heirs to an oil estate valued at more than $1,000,000.

Under the alias of "Bill Davis," the Negro worked as a trash hauler here for ten years. Before death he told neighbors who he was and they notified relatives.

Officers and relatives from Oklahoma arrived here today and confirmed the identification.

Carter was the son of a Negro farmer who owned land in the Carter pool area.

A reward of $10,000 had been offered for information leading to his identity in the belief he was in trouble over mortgage property.

Property-1931

VALUE OF NEGRO-OWNED PROPERTY IN VA. INCREASES

NOV 21 1931

Race Loses 43,117 Acres Between 1920 And 1930

Staff Correspondence

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Negroes in Virginia lost 43,117 acres of land between 1920 and 1930, declared Lawyer T. C. Walker of Gloucester County, in speaking on "Land Ownership in Virginia" before the Negro Organization Society in its nineteenth annual session at St. Paul School here last Friday night.

These figures Lawyer Walker credited to the information gathered in the last census, but he further pointed out that the money value of land owned by Negroes increased from $29,553,229.00 in 1920 to $29,716,955.00 in 1930. This rise was due to improvement in such land as is still held, it seems.

The taxable property in the state is valued at $59,296,230, according to the last census, and in 1930 Negroes paid $1,354,776.95 in taxes to the state, according to a statement which Mr. Walker got from the State Tax Commissioner.

In perusing the tax figures, Mr. Walker found that 24,000 Negroes in Richmond failed to pay their poll taxes last year. He also discovered that the number of tenant farmers of both races have increased. Gloucester has the smallest among colored people, and Highland the smallest number among whites.